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LIMITATION OF OFFICES TO BE PROPOSED SOON

Students Society Meeting Takes Place March 21st.

NO HOLIDAY

A. S. Allen Gives Notice of Motion Seconded by J. M. C. Duckworth

A motion aimed at the limitation of the number of offices which a student may hold in the various organizations under the jurisdiction of the Students' Council, will be introduced at the semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society, which takes place on March 21st, in the Union Ballroom. The notice of motion, which stands in the name of A. Stewart Allen as mover and John M. C. Duckworth as seconder, was received today at the office of the secretary of the Students' Executive Council in accordance with the regulation demanding that all notices of motion be handed in at least two weeks prior to the meeting.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University it was decided that the usual half-holiday allowed in previous years for each semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society should be retained in the calendar as a regular day of lectures.

The complete text of the motion as received, follows:—

Whereas it has been found that from time to time a number of important offices in various societies, associations, clubs, and other organizations, coming under the jurisdiction of the Students' Council of McGill University have been held by one individual, and

Whereas it has been found that in many such cases the said societies, associations, clubs and other organizations have suffered greatly thereby due to lack of efficient administration, and

Whereas this condition of affairs has denied other capable men an opportunity of developing their executive ability, notice of motion is hereby given of the following amendment to the constitution of the Students' Executive Council of McGill University, which will be presented at the next general meeting of the student body so that the election to, and the holding of such offices as are hereinafter mentioned, shall be directly under the jurisdiction of the Students' Executive Council of McGill University.

"(a) The offices which are directly responsible to the Students' Council shall be classified into two groups as Group "A" and Group "B".

(b) Men holding Group "A" offices

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CHINESE WRITING MATERIALS SHOWN

Work of Oriental Craftsmen Shown at Redpath Library

An exhibit of Chinese writing materials from the Gest Chinese Research Library are featured this week in the display case in the reading room of the Redpath Library. This display is of special interest to students of Chinese art and a beautifully carved lacquered record case has caused many favorable comments concerning oriental workmanship.

A Chinese record case and a decorated wooden Chinese receptacle for keeping documents and especially degrees conferred by Chinese emperors on persons of distinction, is numbered among the pieces on exhibition. As the inscription on the back of the receptacle states, it was made in the ninth year of the reign of Emperor Kuan Hsu, A.D. 1884, and was used by Lady Chen Tze Chen. It is an authentic example of this rare type of cabinet.

The Chinese writing materials include a modern Chinese ink-set consisting of a lacquered box inlaid with gold and mother-of-pearl with a slate ink-slab, a silver engraved water receptacle, a lacquer inlaid mother-of-pearl brush and two pieces of Chinese ink, also a modern Chinese writing set consisting of an ink box of brass engraved in ancient style Chinese characters and dedicated to G. M. Gest by Kan Jui-chang; a brush holder, a brush rest, two rulers with inscriptions, and eight pieces of Chinese ink is exhibited.

Another exhibit of interest is that of a Chinese scroll twenty-one feet long and fifteen inches wide, written in Manchurian script on silk on a polychromatic background. This was composed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, A.D. 1783, and was presented to him by a Manchurian prince of high rank.

Loyola College to Debate With Columbus Men

The second item on the program for March at the Columbus Forum will be a debate between the Public Speaking Class of the Montreal Council, K. Of C. and Loyola College. The subject for debate is one that has been before the attention of McGill students on several occasions —"The St. Lawrence Waterway Scheme". This debate which takes place on Sunday March 11th, at 3.15 at the Columbus Auditorium on Mountain Street is the only feature of its kind on the 1927-1928 program and will present representatives of Loyola College on the affirmative side against a team from the Public Speaking Class who will assume the responsibilities of the negative.

MENTAL DISEASES ARE PRE-EMINENT

Dr. C. E. A. Winslow on Mental Hygiene and Health

PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS

Discusses Stages of Treatment and Continuation After Leaving Clinics

"Anyone sick enough to go to a hospital is suffering from some mental strain, so closely connected are mental and physical sicknesses", said Dr. C.E.A. Winslow in an address on Mental Hygiene and Public Health yesterday evening at the Mount Royal Hotel. Dr. Winslow is from New York and is the Chairman of the New York State Commission. He is a Public health Man and believes in the necessity and importance of Mental Hygiene in the welfare of Mankind. "A Nation's health means a Nation's wealth" he quoted from a leading newspaper.

In the realization of the ideal conception of perfect health the sane and the insane have to be dealt with. Here the lecturer quoted Huxley's "A Liberal Education". Irritable muscles respond in different ways, some too much and others not enough. Mental and physical lameness should both be consider in the same light, but inevitably human nature is inclined to be more sympathetic with the latter although mental lameness is more deserving of this, due to the fact that physical lameness could in many cases be prevented. The number of cases of mental diseases exceeds those of any other whatever.

Mental disease is abnormal while mental defect shows no abnormality. There are the same differences in the field of mentality as in the physical field of men reaching maturity. Some will still be growing physically while they may not yet have reached a mature mentality; others will show a tendency to be young mentally though they may have ceased to grow in stature. There is also the environmental aspect of this question. Shell-shock is an example of the inability to adjust oneself to an entirely new set of conditions under great emotional uprootings.

Parents are largely responsible for the mental defects of their children. The environment of childhood is solely due to the actions of the child's father and mother, from whom it learns everything and quickly adapts itself to its surroundings.

Institutional care is necessary for those suffering from mental diseases and defectures. Insane asylums are now replaced by hospitals in which the cases are studied separately. There are psychopathic wards for the mentally injured in need of first aid. Some hospitals state that they do not take mental cases, but as the lecturer mentioned, this is rather exaggerated, because hospital cases are all suffering from some mental strain or nervous condition. The Mental Hygiene Clinic can satisfactorily change the environment, but often the cases sent out are not followed up and fall back to even worse than when they entered the psychopathic ward. Feeble-mindedness is incurable. An institution for those of such mentality gives the environment which they need.

THEATRES ARE HELD AS CIVIC INSTITUTIONS

Norman Hackett Speaks to Freshmen in Moyse Hall

COLLEGE DRAMA

Every Curriculum Should Include a Year of Compulsory Oratory

"In America the theatre is too much regarded as a place of amusement and not enough as a civic institution," declared Mr. Norman Hackett, well-known actor in a talk to the Freshman English Class in Moyse Hall yesterday noon. Mr. Hackett is appearing here this week with Charlotte Walker and Lou Tellegen in Somerset Maugham's play "The Constant Wife," and was asked to visit Moyse Hall and address the students, by Professor Cyrus MacMillan.

Norman Hackett is of Canadian birth and a graduate of the University of Michigan. While at Michigan, he became interested in student productions there and entered a career in which he has since climbed to the top. "Mr. Hackett is still a student," pointed out Dr. MacMillan in introducing the speaker, "And he loves youth. He has come to speak to us out of the richness of his experience."

Mr. Hackett's career began with the Michigan Comedy Club and he is a firm believer in college dramatics. "In European lands the drama has enjoyed great prominence in the life of the country," said Mr. Hackett. In the United States and Canada it has not reached its ultimate position as a civic institution, the prestige it holds in France and Germany. In France the theatre is subsidised by the Government." In this connection the speaker mentioned that the enormous sum of $100,000,000 was spent in New York theatres last year. "But in America the theatre is too much regarded as a place of amusement and not enough as a civic institution."

That drama is dying was denied by Mr. Hackett. The spoken drama is undergoing a change in one of its phases but it will come back. The present state that the theatre is in, he attributed to the comfort enjoyed by moving picture patrons and the cheapness of the movie show. The spirit of the times is jazz, and we are flooded with musical comedies and shows of lighter order. The acting companies cannot afford to tour the smaller towns due to the competition of the moving picture. The hinterland is destitute of the spoken drama. The hope of the drama today lies in the Little Theatre Movement, which the speaker lauded. This movement has

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CONTROL OF WATER POWER NECESSARY

Prof. Goforth Discusses St. Lawrence Scheme

"Should the proposed St. Lawrence Waterways project go through, Canada should do her utmost to retain legal jurisdiction over the power thus developed," stated Professor W. W. Goforth, of the Economics Department, during an interview last night. "Should the United States be granted even temporary control it will be practically impossible for Canada to regain authority over the water power of the St. Lawrence. It would be very unwise for Canadians to allow such a valuable possession to slip through their fingers, by permitting a foreign nation to exploit their power resources."

In Professor Goforth's opinion, the power aspect is more important than the navigation aspect. He looks rather for an increase in the number of industries in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, than for an increase in the production of wheat in the Canadian West, causing a consequent increase in the amount of traffic on the river.

When asked if he thought Canada were capable of financing the project by herself, Professor Goforth replied that he thought that at least fifty per cent. of the required capital could be obtained in the Dominion.

Should the waterways project be adopted, the port of Montreal will not suffer as a result. Ocean liners will continue to make this city their destination and the only ocean-going vessels to sail above Montreal will be tramp steamers.

Possibility of A World Peace to be Debated

The final debate of the debating competition conducted by the sophomore year in the faculty of Arts, takes place on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Arts Building when Theodore I. Levine and Hyman Kandelshain will wage verbal combat against L. C. Detlor and Ken McNamee. The subject for debate is akin to the one recently argued by the juniors namely "Resolved that lasting world peace can be obtained". The affirmative will be upheld by the pacifists Levine and Kandelshain while their more hellzone and pessimistic opponents will argue the case for the negative. The executive of the debating committee expect a large turnout.

GREAT FREEDOM OF OPINION AT McGILL

Most Universities in U.S Are Under Restrictions

STEPHEN LEACOCK

Teaching of Evolution is Banned in Several States of Union

McGill's academic freedom in contrast to the restrictions at the majority of the universities in the United States was the theme of an address given by Professor Stephen Leacock before the McGill Women's Union yesterday afternoon. There is singular freedom of opinion at McGill, he said. In teaching there is absolute freedom. Men who have given money to the university have been content with their generosity.

In contrast to this freedom Dr. Leacock spoke of the anti-scientific movement in the United States. Tennessee, Florida and Oklahoma have actual statutes forbidding the teaching of evolution. Anyone who denies the general notion that organic life is moving from form to form, the speaker said he would part company with, without discussion.

In the United States there is a party who would deny the truth of these words, he continued. These individuals have become so powerful that they have been able to put an absolute stop to freedom of discussion in some places in regard to evolution.

Of course there is some reasonable limit to what can be done in college. McGill University is a private university. "We don't need to have anybody speak", he said. "We are judges as a university as to what we want."

A college is not a place for propaganda, he explained. Within clear and useful limits McGill is the freest university on the face of the continent.

"We have learned a lot of this freedom in the province of Quebec because we have had to consider the sensibilities and feelings of the people of two races", he stated. "We have learned a great deal from this."

JOLLITY IN LAW

A while ago it was a mere rumor, but now it is a certainty that the class of Law '30 will assemble at the Red and White Revue in a body to witness the opening performance on Thursday night. J. S. Glassgow who is in charge of one of the committees announced that he has already procured the first two rows in the second balcony and that every member of the class has signified his intention of being present.

Prior to the show, the class will drink a dinner at Roncarelli's and thence, if they are in any condition, they will walk over to His Majesty's Theatre. Nominations for class cheerleader have already been handed in and elections will take place this morning! !

This event will in all probability close the activities of the class for the year and it is gratifying to note the wide interest shown by the members in the forthcoming celebration.

REVUE TICKETS

Notice is hereby given that no further exchange of Student coupons will be made after 12 noon today, at which time all remaining tickets will be put on sale at His Majesty's Theatre.

Willis E. Wight,
Ticket Manager.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROSPECTS ARE OUTLINED

Various Steps in Mining Prospects are Discussed

E. HIBBERT

Manager of Noranda Mines Limited, Delivers Address Before Mining Students

Before a well attended meeting of the McGill Mining and Metallurgical Society, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. Hibbert General Manager Noranda Mines Ltd. delivered an address on methods of developing a prospect. Both the address and the subsequent discussion proved of great interest to the gathering.

Mr. Hibbert started with the assumption of a young engineer being put in charge of a prospect and then outlined in detail the various steps that it would be necessary for him to make in order to prosecute his work to a successful conclusion.

The first point he laid emphasis on was the necessity of taking full cognizance of all surface indications, and using them to formulate an idea as to the merits of the property. Costs alone would bear this out, as where tens of dollars would suffice for certain surface work, underground exploration would run into the thousands.

In the case of mining property with a heavy overburden, consideration might be given to some of the electrical methods of prospecting. Some mention might be made of gravitational survey work but on the whole Mr. Hibbert thought that little information could be gained from this source.

He then dealt at considerable length with the difficulties confronting electrical prospecting methods. Two of the most common minerals indicated by these methods are magnetite and pyrrhotite. The chemical composition of the latter being so variable, ranging from Fe_5S_6 to $Fe_{11}S_{12}$ it is very difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to just what forms it is magnetic and in what form it is not. Again diorites and diabases due to their content of magnetic minerals are also misleading.

Electrical prospecting has been divided into two classes, those employing alternating current and those direct current.

Due to the sensitivity of apparatus employing A.C. the interpretation of readings is very difficult. As an example Mr. Hibbert pointed out that this type of apparatus would give indications of the proximity of a small gauge power wire passing overhead and asked his audience to consider the difficulty of attempting to locate such a narrow conductor underground

(Continued on page four)

DELTA SIGMA TO MEET THURSDAY

Hat Afternoon to be Featured at Meeting of Society

The Delta Sigma Society have decided to hold a Hat afternoon Thursday, March 8, in the R.V.C. Let it be known that Hat afternoon does not include a fashion parade. However as a special privilege all women students are invited to inspect the one and only exclusive specimen of a famous Hat family in captivity, which very graciously has been provided by the executive of the society.

Accordingly, none should miss this rare opportunity afforded perhaps only once in a life time, to learn the answers of all the burning questions of the hour. Therefore each one is requested to bring with them on a piece of paper the question most vital to them at the moment. It is rumoured on good authority that such famous personages as Dorothy Dix, Margaret Currie and Dean Inge will be present to elucidate the problems of any of the members. You are reminded that your question will not be used against you should any inquiry be made regarding your intelligence or mental state.

The refreshments are to be DIFFERENT. The secret formula is known only to the immortals and the vice-president. If these refreshments are fit for the gods are they fit for you? Answer this question by coming to the Delta Sigma on Thursday.

Arts Juniors Debate Merits of Advertising

The first debate of the third round in the Arts '29 Debating competition takes place on Friday when Hyman Shapiro and Max Coblentz will endeavour to uphold the resolution "Resolved that the large part played by advertising in modern life is regrettable" against their opponents A. H. Zaitlin and Emmanuel Cooke who will support the negative. This competition is rapidly approaching the close of its long run and the finalists will be determined a week from Friday when Harold Lande and Lawrence Marks debate against Hinds and Estall. The subject for this debate is "Resolved that it is morally impossible for a rich man to become a member of the independent labor party."

FINAL REHEARSAL OF REVUE TONIGHT

Entire Show Staged Last Night in Rehearsing

A period of intermittent rehearsal and training of almost two months duration will come to an end tonight when the final dress rehearsal of the Red and White Revue of 1928 takes place at the theatre. Tomorrow night the curtain will rise on this year's show.

The opening chorus of the revue tomorrow night will find every member of the cast ready to do his or her part in the making of the show. Last night a dress rehearsal was held at His Majesty's theatre and the entire show was run through without a hitch. Tonight, even the most minute details will be smoothed out, it is the opinion of those in charge that the cast and production is as nearly perfect as can be expected and that the opening night's audience will witness as smooth and finished a piece as the Saturday evening audience will.

The costumes and scenery of the show were displayed for the first time last night, and in the opinion of the select few who gained admission to the theatre last night, the settings and color schemes will outdo former revues in lavishness and artistic taste. Costumes and scenery blend well, and the effect of most of the scenes is most pleasing to the eye. "Cap" Woolover painted most of the scenes.

In keeping with the theory that the success of modern revues depends to a great extent on the music, the committee in charge of music under the direction of Fred W. Gross has given this year's revue a series of songs, which in the opinion of critics, is the finest any Montreal amateur production can boast of. Lawrence Hart and Bram Rose contributed some of the outstanding songs.

Skits will be shorter and more numerous this year, with some of the comic presentations entirely original in staging. There will be, it is claimed, several surprises in store for the audience.

Dancing by the chorus and solo presentations by feature members of the cast will provide some of the interludes between skits, while it is claimed the highlights of the evening will be the introduction of the song hits by the foremost vocal talent of the university.

The ticket sale has been healthy during the past few days, and it is likely that the largest audiences in the history of the revue at McGill will witness what is claimed to be the finest amateur presentation ever offered for the entertainment of Montreal theatregoers.

FRESHMAN PRESIDENTS

Presidents of the first year in the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Science, Medicine and Law, are requested to be present at a meeting which is to be held in the office of Major Forbes (McGill Union), on Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

What's On

TODAY

5.00—Chemistry Colloquium.
8.00—Philisophical and Literary Society.

COMING

March 8th
Linguistic Lecture.
Red and White Revue,
March 16th
Alma Mater Dance.
March 21st
Students' Society Meeting.
March 24th
Indoor Track Meet

ADVERTISING IN DAILY TO BE PAID FOR

Council Consider Plans For Board of Publications

NO SMOKER

Election Candidates Requested Not to Canvass Classes for Votes

The Students' Executive Council at their meeting yesterday definitely decided not to hold an electioneering smoker this year although the President, E. M. Casey, and several other council members were strongly in favor of holding such a meeting to bring the various candidates in the coming elections before the student body. A motion was also passed to the effect that the candidates for offices be requested to do no canvassing for votes before the classes in the University.

A motion was carried in favor of a letter from the Union House Committee to the Council, be accepted as read, or referred back to the House Committee for revision, and that it be retroactive to include the matter of the Rowing Club Rental.

A letter was also received from P. H. Harris, Law '29, enclosing two suggestions, one for a change in advertising in the Daily by student organizations, recommending that they be made to pay at greatly reduced rates for the advertising they receive in that paper, and the second that a Board of Publications be formed to secure co-operation between the different campus publications.

At the present time, all societies, subsidiary to the Council, are enabled, through a custom of many years standing, to have inserted in the Daily advertisements of their offerings or activities, free of any charge. It was suggested by him that such organizations be charged by the Daily, at a rate considerably below that charged to outside advertisers, for all advertisements inserted by them.

The arguments he presented in favor of the proposal follow:

Advertising is presumably used by these societies, to increase their incomes. That is, the Daily columns are being used to improve the financial standing of campus organizations, while the Daily itself is being deprived of its only means of doing the same thing. Advertising not designed to increase income is usually better placed in the "news" or "notice" columns. Free advertising has often resulted in the inclusion in the Daily of so great a quantity that it has been found necessary to curtail or omit certain news items. This is unfair to the editorial staff. At the present time the Daily is forced to pay rent to the Union and also forced to grant the Union free advertising. This is an unfair state of conditions, and is, besides, exceedingly bad book-keeping. Under the proposed arrangements, the Students' Society stands to lose nothing and to gain a small amount annually, from advertisements of the Athletic Board, Undergraduate Societies, and Faculty Clubs. If the Union's account is less satisfactory because it has spent $250. on advertising, that amount will appear to the credit of the Daily. There can be no doubt that the Union and the Revue and other organizations making promiscuous use of the Daily should pay for what they get just as the Daily pays the Union a rent of $250 annually for what they get, in the shape of an editorial office. All accounts are balanced in the Students' Council financial statements.

Arguments cited against were that students pay for the Daily through the Universal fee, and that as the Daily "pays" while other departments do not, that it should bear their burdens. In regard to the first Harris pointed out that the amount paid to the Daily by the students is merely a subscription fee and cannot be construed to include the right of free advertising. As regards the argument that the Daily should pay the burden of organizations less favorably situated financially, he gave it as his opinion that apart from the consideration of the fact that the Daily may not pay this year, such a suggestion was entirely unbusinesslike. The fact that several societies are financially unsound is no reason for so keeping the books of the students' Society as to prevent the true state of affairs from being known.

In regard to his proposal for the formation of a Board of Publications, he set forth the purposes of such a Board to be.—

1.—To overcome serious conflicts

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McGill Daily

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Norah Longworth, 29. J. S. Smit, '28.

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE
Hyman Shapiro.

STAFF
G. Hunter, H. W. Biggar, L. J. Quinn, L. C. Carroll.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1928.

DRAMATICS AND DEBATING

Four hundred freshmen were agreed upon one point yesterday—that Mr. Norman Hackett's speech to them was one of the best they had heard at McGill. Mr. Hackett is in Montreal with the company producing "The Constant Wife" which is appearing at the Princess Theatre.

Mr. Hackett, who is himself a university man brought a few truths home to McGill students. He showed how the drama is absolutely essential in the community, and how the universities today are aiding the progress of the art.

He stressed the necessity of a course of Public Speaking and of more dramatic clubs at McGill, in developing personality and power of expression, assets absolutely essential to the make up of a man of culture. It would be of no use proposing these to the authorities at this university for the results would probably be the same as those of the proposed school of Journalism—all talk and no action. But the students themselves can do more towards acquiring these ends than anybody else.

It might be well if the McGill Debating Union Society should take charge of the Public Speaking. Debating clubs would be organized in each class, such as we have in Arts '29 and '30. Both of which are completing successful seasons. The executives of these clubs would be under the jurisdiction of the executive of the Debating Union. This would enable even the freshman years to have debating in their class.

Mr. Hackett's suggestion of creating subsidiary dramatic clubs, which could be run under the jurisdiction of the larger clubs, is worthy of consideration. Under the existing state of affairs, only those students with experience in dramatic circles are the most likely ones to be alloted parts in the plays, whilst the inexperienced stand little chance. A very small percentage of those who really wish to act get the opportunity of doing so, and the rest are disappointed. Acting upon Mr. Hackett's suggestion, everybody would be given an equal chance, and some real talent which otherwise would remain hidden might be unearthed. And the experiences which the students might derive would be invaluable to them in later life.

We should follow the example of the Athletic Board, for whilst it is impossible for everybody at McGill to play on the senior hockey team, it is made possible for everybody so desiring to play interclass hockey. In the same way, it is impossible for everybody to belong to the Red and White Revue, or to the Players' Club, but with some effort on the part of the Societies concerned, minor clubs could be organized, thus giving everybody an equal chance.

THE ROOSTER AND THE RUGBY BALL

"Coming upon a rugby football which the farmer's son had brought home from school, the rooster called all the hens around him.

"Now, ladies," he said diplomatically, "I don't want to appear ungrateful, or raise any unnecessary fuss, but I do want you to see what's being done in other yards."

THIS engaging yarn appeared in the Montreal Herald's "Montrealer's Diary" and like many other funny but absurd stories, it has a grain of philosophy around it. Although the comparison of man to a chicken seems ridiculous, the human race recognizes some slight affinity of action between these widely separated animals, as is shown by the uncomplimentary term used of the "fair" sex under certain circumstances, "old hens".

In fact, the above story can easily be made into a parable, if we don't stretch the analogy too far. A good many figurative "rugby balls" find their way into present thought, and learned people look them over, and deplore the insignificant mental eggs of the present day by comparison.

The Greeks and the Romans, for instance, are constantly being held up as models of perefection for us to strive towards. A school we have heard of teaches its pupils to think in Latin, leaving them to learn that mal-formed and unworthy English tongue in the playgrounds and village streets.

The Greek philosophers are considered by many to be intellectual giants far outstripping in intelligence any thinkers of today, whereas it is just possible that the philosophy which they built up was an inevitable development of human nature, and that once arrived at the end of natural human comprehension there was nothing more for us moderns to discover. Then surely, modern medical progress can be considered a form of philosophy.

But aside from the individual brilliance of the Greeks or the ingenious governmental system of the Romans, or even the artistic splendour of renaissant Italy, is it sensible to sigh deeply and wish that one was living in those far-back times when the egg of living experience appeared to be so large compared with our's today?

In other words, during our examination of Greek thought, Roman systems and renaissance art, do we tend to get false and Utopian ideas about these old civilizations?

We know that inter-state relations between the Greeks were never cordial; that the country remained in a state of armed preparation for war. Before in these columns we have mentioned the shameless savagery of those cultured Romans, the awful conditions that lay underneath their supposedly marvellous judicial and political system, and the degeneracy that made itself evident when the Romans were not engaged in fighting and annihilating their enemies.

Investigations into Italian life during the early renaissance tend to make us regard Chicago as a paradise compared to Florence in the good old days. We don't want to be deluded into belief that the figurative rugby ball was really a figurative ostrich egg.

Holders of the tradition viewpoint will probably be shocked (or amused) at the above. They might severely judge any student who dared to think that way in class.

But we do not intend to be dogmatic at all; we are merely making some suggestions that intrude themselves rather strongly into our editorial mind, and we thank the rugbyist, the rooste and above all the Montreal diarist, for giving us a story that lends itself so easily to parable.

CONDENSED COMMENT

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL REVUE PRACTICE

The Red and White Revue rehearsal last night showed that the players all set for the "first night".

We hear plenty of praise from those witnessing the rehearsals, and most of it, (though by no means all) refers to the music, which is likely to be the "long suit" of the show.

With tickets for the final performance sold out, and the sale going quickly for the other nights, we advise dilatory students to delay no longer in getting seats, and to be sure to entice their families to a performance which has been prepared with the theatre-going public in view.

EDITORIAL CRACKERS

"One cannot remain inside another person's head too long without feeling the want of air," said a lecturer recently to a college society.

One could probably stay quite a while in the heads of some persons we know—if the air wasn't too hot there.

THE BOOK SHELF

Gilbert Frankau Creates Heroine of Many Loves

SO MUCH GOOD. By Gilbert Frankau. New York, Harper and Bros. Toronto, The Musson Book Co. 371 pp. $2.00.

"There is so much good in the worst of us,
And so much bad in the rest of us,
That it ill behoves any of us
To find any fault with the rest of us."

IT is this banal bit of doggerel which provides the theme for "So Much Good", and a very banal novel has Gilbert Frankau evolved from it. If the book were well written it would probably repel one, but as it is, it proves merely an unconvincing story of one Margery Nolan, "the type men break their hearts and bodies for."

Of five men, Margery has an affair with one, marries the second; elopes with the third; is divorced by the second; marries the fourth; divorces him; and in a blaze of heroics refuses to leave the fifth to marry the first, whom she loves!

It may be a "suave, worldly" book, as is claimed on the cover, but there is a superabundance of attempts at epigram. In shading the heroine's character, the author frequently endows her with a lisp, and just as frequently withdraws the gift. The only interest the book aroused in me was due entirely to a mild speculation as to the whereabouts of Margery's sense of humor (which Mr. Frankau mentions several times thus proving its existence), and as to why humor is responsible for the marriage of her first love to another woman. With that laconic statement the book ends. R.I.P.

E. S. F.

APPRECIATES VOLUME

Sir George Boughey Expresses Thanks to Dr. Stephen Leacock

SOME time ago there was reviewed in this column, a small volume, entitled **Assisted Emigration and Land Settlement**, by John T. Culliton, M.A., lecturer in Political Economy in this University. The text of this volume is a thesis submitted to the Committee on Graduate Studies and Research, for the degree of M.A., and in the course of the review of the monograph, it was stated, that in publishing these theses, instead of allowing them to moulder on the library shelves, the Department of Economics and Political Science was performing a real service.

Any book, no matter how important its content, nor how well it be written serves no purpose if it is not available to the public. The appended letter, recently received by Dr. Stephen Leacock from Sir George Boughey, Bart., O.B.E., Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute indicates that the opinion expressed above is shared by others.

Stephen Leacock, Esq.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

I duly received your letter and the three copies of the monograph "National Problems of Canada-Assisted Emigration and Land Settlement." I am passing on one to the Chairman of the Empire Migration Committee of this Institute Sir Archibald Weigall, another to the Secretary and the third, after I have read it, will be passed on to one of the members of the Committee. I am purchasing further copies so that all the members may have an opportunity of perusing it, as both the Chairman and I are sure that it will be of special interest to them.

Please accept my best thanks for so kindly writing to me on the matter and for sending the copies of the monograph.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Geo. Boughey,
G. M. Boughey,
Secretary.

SOCIAL CURRENTS IN JAPAN

Study of Tendencies with Special Reference to Newspapers

IT is generally recognised that the editorials of a nation's press reflect in a large measure the prevailing opinion of that country on important questions. A new book, "Social Currents in Japan" (Macmillan) has been published recently which deals with the social problems confronting the people, particularly as reflected in the Japanese press.

The volume is an important contribution to the literature interpreting the East to the West. Japan is becoming a greater and greater factor in the foreign trade of both Canada and the United States. But before foreign capital may liberally flow into a country either for its development or for trade connections there must be a general understanding of the state of affairs in the country bearing on the security likely to be accorded to such capital. In "Social Currents in Japan" a comprehensive view of the situation may be obtained from an angle which has so far been little considered

T-O-P-I-C-S

Britain and China

Another Outlook

Members of McGill Chinese Students' Society, Taking Exception to Prof. Soothill's Lecture, Describe Chinese Relations From new Angle—"For the Sake of Cordial Understandings Between This Country and Ours."

The Chinese Students' Society of McGill have sent the following letter to the "Daily" subject to the rules of the correspondence column.

Editor,
McGill Daily.

Dear Sir:—

Permit us to use some of your valuable space in talking over a matter which seems to us to be quite important. At a time when McGill is doing its best to foster a better understanding of China and her position, we can not refrain from stating that we were not only crudely disappointed but also rudely shocked by the statements that Prof. Soothill made yesterday afternoon in his lecture in Moyse Hall. The lecture was given in the name of a professor at Oxford University and would carry, no doubt, a great weight with its hearers. This fact coupled with the fear that our acquiescence would imply the complete truth of Prof. Soothill's statements, has prompted the writing of this letter.

While welcoming all candid statements of truth about China and the Chinese, we can not say that we are able to comprehend or endure any manufacturing of facts in our disfavor. Prof. Soothill dwelled at great length upon the Opium War of 1840. He said that it was Commissioner Ling's forceful pursuit of the British merchants first to Macao and finally to Hong Kong that caused that war. Regarding this novel and ingenious contribution to history, we feel exceeding sorry to have to say that we can not take the mere word of an authority, however weighty that authority may be. We most humbly request that Prof. Soothill give sufficient and clear evidence for the verification of his statement.

Smuggling In the Opium War

His ignorance or pretended ignorance of the overwhelming abundance of the early Imperial edicts prohibiting opium was also astounding. As early as 1729, or the 7th year of the reign of Yung Cheng, laws were made interdicting the use of opium. These laws however, failed to stop the importation of opium which was then under the fostering influences of the East India Company. In 1780, imports having increased to a large extent, a Viceroy at Canton determined to apply the restriction with new vigor; and in 1796, the amount having increased to over 4,000 chests, an edict was, on the representation of the Viceroy, issued absolutely prohibiting all importation. This edict was renewed in 1800 and followed by stringent decrees in rapid succession on this matter. From this date the traffic became contraband. It is to be noted that the prohibiting edict of 1729 was never repealed. But under the tremendous pressure of smuggling by the powerful English Merchants, new laws had to be enacted from time to time to reinforce it. It is true that by means of systematic bribery smuggling had gone on without hindrance, but we should think that the guilt belonged as much to the corrupting English Merchants under royal charter as to the corrupted Chinese officials under Imperial ban. Furthermore, we must know that even during the period of 1800 to 1840 when smuggling was carried on in a great scale, stocks could not be kept at Canton; and the depots had to be transferred to Macao and Whampoa, and in 1820, owing to greater restrictions than hithertofore in existence, to Lintin Island. Just before the Opium War, in 1838, Emperor Tao-Kuang promulgated the New Opium Code, under which opium smokers and sellers were put under heavy penalties. It was Captain Elliot's stubborn refusal to comply with this law that brought on the war. In view of such plain facts, how can it be maintained that China was a willing consumer of opium? And how can it be maintained further, that England was absolutely in the right in using military power to force opium upon China?

Whitewash England

There seems to be an organized propaganda that is being carried on with great energy to whitewash England in this matter, and a nice distinction has been suggested between trade in opium and trade in general. But Prof. Soothill and his fellow propagandists are having a hard time in trying to get away from solid historical facts. If the English really fought the war for trade in general, why didn't they use a better excuse to bring on the war? How could the Chinese of 1840 see that the English were fighting for trade in general since the opium trade was made the immediate cause of the war? Certainly they could not have lacked a good pretext, had the English chosen to fight a war for trade in general, because the points of friction between the Chinese and the English were literally innumerable in the years prior to 1840. The American War of Independence would have undoubtedly been called the "Tea War", had tea been the immediate cause of that war. The "Opium War" has been called the "Opium War", just as the "War of Independence" has been called the "War of Independence". Just as the question of independence was the cause of the one, so the question of opium was the cause of the other. The late World War might well have been called a Sarajevo War, had Austria and Serbia been left alone to fight out their immediate and single issue of the Sarajevo murder.

Prof. Soothill stated that imported or rather smuggled opium constituted only 10% of the whole amount consumed by the Chinese. Whether this is now the case is another question But was this the case in 1840?

The Nanking Treaty

He further said, in regard to that war, that the Nanking Treaty made no mention of the opium question and that China was therefore left with all freedom to regulate and control that narcotic in respect to its consumption, sale, importation, and what not. In his endeavor to manipulate history to suit his own purposes, he has undoubtedly allowed the wrong conclusion to be drawn from the right premise. It is true enough that the Nanking Treaty was entirely silent on the whole question of opium, but it was a treaty dictated by a victorious military power to its defeated enemy at the point of the sword. Obviously, it was not within China's power to bring the self-same question again to the fore, within any reasonably short future, to incur the displeasure of her recent conqueror by applying new restrictions to the importation of opium, unless it was her wish to bring on another war and be defeated once more, which does not seem to lie within the realm of human logic. Rather would we think that the absence of definite stipulations concerning opium in the Nanking Treaty was intended to give the English merchants a free-hand in continuing this lucrative trade. In point of fact, a second Opium War was actually fought; but it was not caused by China's craving for defeat!

4,000 Men—40 Ships

Prof. Soothill mentioned that only 4,000 men were sent by England to the War, but he forgot to add that forty war ships were made immediately to follow them with all preparations to fire in case of necessity.

He said that the British concessions in China constituted only 2½ sq. miles in area. In this his ignorance is most appalling. He ought to have studied his map more carefully. True, these concessions were not taken by force, as he pointed out, but by the trained craft of Machivallean diplomacy. He made no mention whatever of the great number of territorial leases and cessions, which were seized from China by force or by a show of force. It would be an insult to his intelligence to say that he was unaware of such things and we have therefore been driven to the conclusion that he purposely concealed these facts in order to mislead and prejudice his audience, which unfortunately for him, was too intelligent to fall into his trap. He further stated that these concessions were paid for at exhorbitant rates; and we have the right to demand a satisfactory answer from Prof. Soothill to the question—precisely what rates were paid?

Chinese Corruption

He accused our officials and judges with great vituperation of being "notoriously the most corrupt in the world". We do not deny that our government men were corrupt during the Manchu regime, but Mr. Soothill seems to have indulged in the mythical belief that China has alone towered as the land of defiled and corrupt government. A careful reading of the English history would reveal as many corrupt judges and the old Star Chamber proceedings were hardly any less primitive than the Chinese administration of justice of the corresponding period. Let Mr. Soothill consult merely the British Parliamentary Records and he would know that official corruption was nothing peculiarly Chinese.

"Three separate statutes in the reign of William III related the 'grievous' corruptions and irregularities in Parliamentary elections and the ensuing public outcry, and prohibited the giving of money and other bribes. Two more acts, passed in the years 1710 and 1711, in the reign of Queen Anne, sought to prevent fraudulent conveyances of freeholds (voting was dependent upon property qualification) and aimed to stop false voting returns. Another act, in 1729, in the reign of

(Continued on page four)

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You Must Round Out
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After the show on Saturday.
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Arts—Ray Caron, Dave Munro and Rob. McDonald.
Dentistry—Wallie Whitehead.
Law—Alan McNaughton.
Commerce—Al. Carson, Jim Manion.
There are also a limited number of tickets available at The Union Tuck shop.
Table reservations may be made through Jim Manion, Dave Munro and Al. Carson.

ARTS SOPHOMORES KEPT NET TITLE

Beat Commerce Juniors Last Night 33-13

CLOSED SEASON

Addie and Dixon Starred for Winning Squad—Fast Game

Arts 2 retained the interclass basketball championship by defeating Commerce 3 last night in the Montreal High School Gym by the decisive score of 33-13. The game was the final arranged between the finalists of the Fresh-Soph league and the Upperclass league. This is a very successful ending to a more successful season, for Arts have met with defeat but once and that was by the narrow margin of one point.

Characteristic of all the class games this season the game went off at the beginning with a good pace, and Dixon the flashy Arts forward, scored the first basket. The Arts men quickly ran up a score of 16 points and held Commerce down to a bare two. Commerce were having hard luck in finding the basket. In the first period every one of the Arts team scored. Arts had by far the better team and in their plays their star forward Addie led the scoring with 8 points to his credit. The score at half time was 19-4 in the favor of the Arts sophomores.

In the second period the Commerce showed something of their real form and quickly scored 7 points. Banks was their best man on the floor, scoring more than half of his team's points.

The substitutes of the Arts team now had their opportunity to show their style and some pretty work by Addie and Mollot quickly raised the score. The teams were working like great machines and every man was going at top speed. Messinger, the Commerce threat was closely guarded and failed to score throughout the whole game. The game was fast right to the last minute though the Commerce men excepting Consiglio showed lack of condition. The whistle at the end of the game showed that Arts were winners by 33-13.

Line-up

ARTS 2		COMMERCE 3
	Centre	
Addie		Wight
	Guard	
Watt		Consiglio
Urquhart		Burk
	Forward	
Mollet		Banks
Dixon		Messinger

Referee—Al Grossman.

PACAUD ELECTED CAPTAIN OF GYM

Club Pleased with Congratulations from Principal

C. E. Pacaud was elected as captain of the McGill Gym team at the annual meeting of the club which was held yesterday. Those named for manager and assistant were C. A. Burk and W. M. Mitchell. The club has been complimented by the Principal of the University on their recent success.

Combining business with pleasure the annual meeting of the Gym club was held directly after they had had their picture taken. Pacaud who was elected captain was the manager of the team which brought back the Intercollegiate trophy to McGill. He has been a member of the team for the last three years and this year he placed fifth in the meet which was of a very high standing.

The club won the two trophies that were awarded at the meet this year and they have been duly included in the picture. The retiring captain read a letter sent to him from Sir Arthur Currie congratulating him on the success of his team. The team felt highly honored by the receipt of this letter as it indicated that their efforts were not unrewarded and showed the Principal's interest in all activities in which the University participates.

ADVERTISING IN DAILY TO BE PAID FOR

(Continued from page one)

now taking place in regard to advertising in various McGill publications and to avoid difficulties and losses arising therefrom.

2.—To serve as a board of arbitration and suggestion in regard to the editorial policy of campus publications and to make itself responsible for the publication of the Students' Directory. He pointed out that the Council, being unaquainted with the many problems confronting campus editors, are often unable to give complete consideration to such problems when brought to their attention. A board, consisting of one Councillor the Advertising Manager of the Daily and three members with previous experience on the Annual or the Daily, should be created to handle such problems. No power would be taken from the Council since it would always have the final word, but a better understanding would arise if a board competent to handle these problems were created. Such a Board has been successfully in existence at Toronto for many years.

The Council, while considering favorably the proposals as outlined, decided to postpone their final judgment on both suggestions until their next meeting for further consideration.

SENIORS TO OPPOSE ENGINEERS TONIGHT

Game is for Championship of Montreal

The McGill Senior basketball team will ring down the curtain of its 1928 season tonight when the redmen meet Engineers, champions of the Senior City League, at the M.A.A.A., in what has been billed as the "Championship of the City of Montreal." A handsome cup has been offered for annual competition between the Senior League champions and McGill and it is hoped to make the game an annual institution just like the M.A.A.A.-McGill football clash.

With this incentive to spur them on the Seniors will be prepared for a stiff battle with the fast and clever Engineers who have had little difficulty in taking the measure of their opponents this year. It is hard to predict the outcome as M.A.A.A. are the only five that both the contestants have played. Taking the Wheeler games as a basis of comparison it must be admitted that the balance, if any, rests with Engineers who have been noted for their prolific scoring throughout the season.

However, it has been typical of the red and white men that they have shown up much better so far this year in exhibition tilts and many of their supporters expect them to play a bang-up game tonight.

None of the men were seriously injured in the Varsity game on Saturday, and Coach Van Wagner will probably have his whole squad to choose from for this evening.

The feature of recent McGill games has been the showing made by Captain Fred Weldon and George Faulkner. These brilliant front-line stars have been the mainstays of the red and white all season with Weldon acting as the pivot and Faulkner as the chief scoring threat. It is to be hoped that they will cut loose against the Senior champions tonight.

The game is called for nine o'clock sharp and a good crowd of McGill supporters is expected.

THEATRES ARE HELD AS CIVIC INSTITUTIONS

(Continued from page one)

grown so that schools and colleges all over the country are putting on dramatics where, a few years ago, they were looked down upon from a great height, mostly because of the stigma attached to the theatre in the past.

Mr. Hackett then described the importance of college dramatics, and declared himself in favor of a year of compulsory oratory being included in every curriculum. Here is where personality and expression is trained and without that there is no success. Young men should learn about their voices, about the three kinds of tone with which they are gifted; the head tones used in argument and persuasion; ora-tongue, or mouth tones, used in command; and pectoral tones, those from the chest and expressive of fear and apprehension. There is too great a tendency in America to cut short our vowels, to say "becuz," "goin'," "gimme" and "monumunt." 'Good speech is the joy of the soul,' said Shakespeare. No young man is going to succeed if he applies collegiate slang for an important position.

Young women need this training as much as men, the speaker said. Shakespeare says of Cordelia "Her voice was sweet and low, an excellent thing in a woman." Mr. Hackett recounted having seen a marvelously beautiful woman in New York, but his illusion about her was exploded when she turned to her companion and said in a harsh voice, "Say kid, what do you think I am anyway?" The attainment of poise, of confidence, personality and ability to express oneself are easiest through intimacy with the stage.

LIMITATION OF OFFICES TO BE PROPOSED SOON

(Continued from page one.)

shall not be eligible for any other office.

(c) Men holding Group "B" offices shall also be eligible for one minor office which shall be any office not classified under Group "A" or Group "B".

(d) Any man holding any office coming under these classifications shall be eligible for any other office in the said classifications, only if he first resigns his original office.

(e) Group "A" classification shall consist of:—

President of the Students' Executive Council.

President of the McGill Union.

Editor-in-chief of the McGill Daily.

(f) Group "B" classification shall consist of:—

President of the Arts Undregraduate Society.

President of the Commercial Undergraduate Society.

President of the Dental Undergraduate Society.

President of the Medical Undergraduate Society.

President of the Law Undergraduate Society.

President of the Science Undergraduate Society.

President of the Theological Undergraduate Society.

Editor-in-chief of McGill Annual.

Managing Editor of McGill Annual.

Secretary of McGill Union.

Student Representatives to the Students' Executive Council.

President of McGill Debating Union.

President of McGill Players' Club.

President of the Scarlet Key Society.

Manager of Red and White Revue.

Producer of Red and White Revue.

President of McGill Musical Association.

President of the McGill Operatic and Choral Society.

President of the McGill Music Club.

President of the McGill Mandolin Club.

Leader of the McGill University Band, and any other officers appointed by popular vote of the student body of McGill University."

Moved by A. Stewart Allen.

Seconded by John M. C. Duckworth.

FOLK DANCES ARE RECREATIVE

Mrs. M. E. Hobbs to Give Program

Mrs. May Elliot Hobbs, M.B.E. famous exponent of folk song is to be asked to provide a program of English folk songs and dances on March 15th, in a place to be announced later. This was decided at a meeting of the National Council of Education yesterday afternoon. This organization hopes to develop a wide-spread interest in folk songs, especially French-Canadian.

Mrs. Hobbs comes to McGill very highly recommended. She holds a position of considerable eminence in the musical world. As a musician and social worker she is a conspicuous figure in rural movements in Great Britain. Trained in Munich under Bernard Stavenhagen, the famous pupil of Liszt, Mrs. Hobbs was soon heard of as a pianist of note. As a child—the daughter of an eminent Scottish agriculturist—she was brought up on the songs and dances of her native Scottish Border. Living in the Thames Valley village of Kelmscott, she was brought into contact with Cecil Sharp then prominent for his work in connection with English folk song and dance, and became his close friend and supporter. Since his death she has been very active as teacher, organizer, and lecturer for the English Folk Dance Society.

In addition to appearing before McGill students, Mrs. Hobbs will interpret a number of folk dances for the M.S.P.E.

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SPECIALTY NUMBER
HILARIOUS SKITS
OPENING CHORUS
UNDERWORLD EXPOSED
LIFE AND BEAUTY
DANCES GALORE

SEE THE

Red And White Revue Of 1928

His Majesty's Theatre, March 8-9-10, Mat. 10.

TOPICS

(Continued from page two.)

George II, lamented the ineffectuality of existing laws against election corruptions and provided severer penalties. Parliamentary corruption, however, continued. In 1809 a bill was introduced in the British Parliament to prevent venal practices in elections. The Edinburgh Review, issue of February, 1811, described in detail how Parliamentary seats were bought and sold. Every historical student knows of the 'rotten borough' agitation of 1832, and we all know to this day prodigal contributors to the winning political party are often rewarded with peerages." We, as a people, feel proud to say that, on the whole, as great a number of honest and capable officials have gone into the Chinese government as any government on earth. And, indeed, many authoritative sinologues have not hesitated in throwing the balance greatly in China's favor. Prof. Soothill ought to read the writings of the Chinese themselves—both official and non-official—against corruptions and evil-practices, of which we might mention the writings of Hwang Li-Chow as a most philosophical specimen.

Morality of British Officers

Coming to the War of 1900, he said with great emphasis that the English officers and soldiers who fought in that war were "manly, decent and moral." And the only evidence that he gave in support of his statements was a reference to Prof. Fryer, who, as he pointed out, was personally present in Peking during the whole affair. He was undoubtedly right if he could define "manly", "decent", and "moral" in terms of looting, plundering and ill-behavior. The "tender mercy" of the English soldiers and officers, we should say was not so remarkable ever with reference to women and children.

We beg to refer him to W. A. P. Martin's "The Siege in Peking" and Putman Weale's "Indiscreet Letters from Peking". These by no means constitute all the material that we might offer, but they are the ones easily available in any library. Both of these men were eye-witnesses and both were among the greatest authorities on China. Dr. Martin was an American citizen and Mr. Weale a British subject. Each has written a small shelfful of informing and substantial books about China—books unlike the hundred-page dictionary of wrong words and the hundred-fifty-page volume of mistaken guesses that we so often come across as works of famous sinologues. It is of further importance to point out that neither of them had any notoriously pro-Chinese point of view.

Interest in Chinese Welfare

That the Manchus were the ones who first introduced extraterritoriality into China; that the present upheaval in China has been caused by the stick of dynamite thrown there by European and American colleges; and that the English Government has always had the welfare of the Chinese people in mind in trading upon China are some of the other contributions made by Prof. Soothill to the science of history. They are very interesting, but hardly worthy of serious reputation. We merely want to say that we sincerely deplore and frankly resent the "tender mercy" of the Britishers in using force to impose upon us what they consider to be our "welfare" and "civilization". As to extraterritoriality it might be said that it was introduced into China by the Chinese themselves who, some fifteen hundred years before Christ, enjoyed practically the same thing in Korea. As a matter of fact, extraterritoriality in its modern form grew up from the Treaty of 1844 which China had concluded with the U.S.A., a fact which, if he had known anything about it he would have undoubtedly capitalized to suit his special purpose of speaking ill of the latter country. Without minimizing the good that we have derived and are deriving from foreign colleges and universities, we do not feel at all justified in accepting the credit so generously bestowed by Prof. Soothill upon us—the partially foreign-trained students.

Alleged Chinese Ignorance

Finally, it was most surprising to hear an authority on China say that "China knew nothing about municipal government, about national government, and about democracy". The national government of China has existed for upwards of 4,000 years and nobody can deny that. And it would seem that it was Prof. Soothill who knew nothing about municipal government—not China. From time immemorial every Chinese municipality has had a "Council of Gentry"— a selected body constituting a sort of ruling body for the community. A simple machinery, indeed; but nevertheless a municipal government which was adapted to satisfy the needs of simple society. It would be correct, of course, to say that China knew nothing about the Western type of municipal government or that Chinese municipal government was different from its Western counterpart. But Prof. Soothill's definite and positive statement that China knew nothing about municipal government clearly betrays the fact that the "smart enough" authority knew not what he was talking about. As to the same old question of democracy, open the Confucian classics and you will see the whole thing. We merely take the liberty of deferring Prof. Soothill to a very excellent and long article on "Chinese Social Institutions as a Foundation for the Republic" by E. T. Williams, another world-known authority on China, in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1916.

Object of This Letter

Finally we must say that it is for the sake of truth, for the sake of cordial understandings and international friendship between this country and ours that we have taken the pains to repudiate Prof. Soothill's statements, and the importance of the theme certainly justifies the length of the letter. In short ,we wish to point out that there are facts which Prof. Soothill misinterpreted, there are facts which he concealed, and there are also facts which he manufactured, in his endeavor to carry out his own purpose, the nature of which we know not how to ascertain. We most humbly submit this whole letter for the consideration of the reading public in our collective capacity, not, indeed, as "the prejudiced", but merely as "the ill-informed". We should also like to say that we desire to continue to respect Prof. Soothill's authority on Chinese matters in spite of the cruel disappointment meted out to us by his Monday lecture. We thank you most sincerely for using so much of your precious space.

The Chinese Students' Club,
McGill University.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROSPECTS ARE OUTLINED

(Continued from page one.)

by means of the diamond drill. Furthermore it has been found that certain clays and swamps possess considerable powers of conductivity and might themselves be plotted as "orebodies". Clay gouges along fault planes may also cause confusion in interpretation of results.

The other method of D.C. system as exemplified in the Schlumberger apparatus depends upon the chemical qualities of the mineralized zone as well as its conductivity. Of the two methods Mr. Hibbert is inclined to favour the D. C. scheme. However, even in its case results can be very erratic, as work done on the Noranda property showed that it would have been quite possible to have missed the now known orebodies if diamond drilling had been conducted solely on the evidence plotted by this method.

Mr. Hibbert then left electrical prospecting with the statement that electrical prospecting methods had not paid for themselves in Northern Quebec, or that the cost of the electrical prospecting method plus the cost of diamond drilling was greater than the value of ore found.

Having collected sufficient evidence to warrant exploration at depth, the next step is to lay out a diamond drill program. Preferably this should be done so as to have as many holes as possible in the same plane, thus facilitating their interpretation. When an orebody has been outlined, at least 10—15% of rock dilution can be counted on when minning operations hommende.

Consideration of a sinking plant comes next. Ordinarily this would consist of boiler plant, hoist, compressor and drills.

The choice of a boiler would be governed by transportation facilities. Where possible a horrizontal return tube type should be installed in preference to the locomotive type due to its greater efficiency. A very important factor in the matter of boilers is the nature of the firebox. It would be utterly useless to take a boiler equipped with a coal firebox into a property when the intention was to burn wood. The burning of wood in a coal fire box results in incomplete combustion with a large wastage of gases up the stack. As an example of the importance of this factor Mr. Hibbert cited a western mining property that found operation at a profit was only possible after the proper fireboxes had been installed. Nevertheless a large number of altogether unsuitable boilers have been installed in the North country and it is left to the manager to work out his own salvation.

On account of the difficulty in building suitable foundations when far from the railroad, a straight line compressor is to be recommended. Provision should then be made to utilize the exhaust steam for feed water heating.

Choice of a hoist would be between single or double drum and then the question of counterbalanced hoisting would also arise.

The remaining plant layout would include drills, steel, pipes, repair tools, blacksmith shop, magazine, cookhouse, camps, fire protection and lighting.

In conclusion Mr. Hibbert stressed the point that young engineers should make themselves proficient in the drawing up of small plant layouts and recommended frequent practice at work of this nature.

The discussion that followed was particularly interesting. In answer to a query as to the feasibility of employing internal combustion engines on prospects, Mr. Hibbert replied that the idea was an excellent one and that even in the case where there was an abundant supply of wood at hand he would still recommend it.

One of the men present corroborated Mr. Hibbert regarding the large number of boilers that were going into the country without adequate firebox facilitiy. He also made mention of the fact that the Sheritt Gordon property were taking in internal combustion engines in preference to the steam plant.

Asked as to his opinion of the Radiore method of locating mineralized zones, he replied that it was no better than the others. It has yet to prove itself in the north country. Very little valuable work has been done by electrical prospecting in Quebec. There seems to be a feeling that the operators of the equipment must show their clients something for their money, hence all the talk of "kicks", conductors, etc. Nevertheless encouragement should be offered them.

A further question as to whether he would prefer to put his money on a geologist, brought forth a great deal of comment. He replied in the negative and added that he doubted if one could employ the figers of two hands to name mineral deposits that owed their discovery to geological methods. He thought that geologists are too prone to jump to conclusions and assume that coincidences are habits.

One of the group expressed the opinion that the chief use of a geologist was to establish the petrography of a district. Mr. Hibbert agreed with this and explained how his company was employing a young geologist to make petrogriphical rock sections from different parts of the mine. These would afterwards be available for a consulting geologist.

This brought an outburst of disapproval from one of the geologists present who pointed out that mining men were too prone to think that one man could take all the observations and pass them over to another to interpret them. It might be quite possible that the really important details had been overlooked by the first man. He stated several examples of how blunders had been made in this way. Mr. Hibbert replied that this would mean retaining the services of a high paid geologist for an indefinite period. This brought the instant retort that a young geologist working under the direction of a more experienced one would be quite satisfactory. Furthermore mining men were too ready to employ men of insufficient training to attempt to do the work of an experienced man merely because his work was cheaper.

Mr. Hibbert pointed out that everybody thinks they could have saved money if they had stepped in at the right time but when you have certain work to do it has to be done as expeditiously as possible at the least cost and to the best advantage. A mining engineer cannot afford to make mistakes. This brought the reply that neither could a geologist afford to make mistakes by working on second hand information.

The meeting was then brought to a close. Professor McBride moving a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker who was accorded loud applause.

McGill Daily is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Students' Executive Council of McGill University, of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-treasurer, at the office 328 Sherbrooke St. West.

Red and White Revue Notes

There will be a general rehearsal at the theatre tonight. ALL PERFORMERS MUST be at the theatre to be made up AT THE TIME THEY ARE BOOKED FOR IN THE SCHEDULE PUBLISHED BELOW, and the opening chorus, men and women, MUST be on the stage at 8.30. Get your costumes, get made up as per schedule, dress, and be ready to go on the stage when called.

EVERY PERFORMER MUST BE MADE UP ON SCHEDULE. If you are late, you will put the whole schedule behind. PUNCTUALITY IS ESSENTIAL.

The first group will be made up AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Make Up Sheet

7.00—Misses Dickenson, R. McDonald, Cornforth, M. McDonald, McDougall, McNaughton, Marcou, McKenzie, Davis and Nelson.

7.15—Misses Shapiro, Simpson, Ripstein, Sullivan, Lindsay, McKelvy, Belnap, Minett, McGregor, Lytle.

7.30—Misses Swanson, Allen, Davidson, Pacaud, Chipman, Malkin, Wight, Saunders, Hanny, McKenzie.

7.45—Freiman, Smith, Diplock, Call, Lloyd, Mercer, Reed.

8.00—Miss Fogg, Laverty, Alexander, Bell, McMahon.

8.15—Hands, Watt, Ford, Gill.

8.30—Aspler and Chisholm, Miss Lee and Fitzhugh.

8.45—Miss Marshall, Leacy, Dowling, Hanny, Reed, Lloyd.

9.00—Katz, Newton, Mills, Graham, Lighthall.

9.15—Miss Bush, Laverty, Leacy, Dowling, Martin, Call.

9.30—Miss Gray, Marler.

9.45—B. Alexander.

10.00—Marler, Leacy.

Everyone is asked to go down to the basement to be made up at the times they are scheduled without being called. **Punctuality is essential.**

Notices

INTERFACULTY BASKETBALL

Arts, Law, and Commerce have signified their intention of entering this league. If we hear from Science, Medicine, and Macdonald within three days the series will be played. This series would only entail three games for the winning team. Get in touch with Doug Jones at YOrk 3511-J.

C. O. T. C.
Cavalry

R. M. S. Brown will lecture as usual today 5—6 p.m. in the orderly room.

CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM

Mr. A. C. Cuthbertson will be the speaker at the eighteenth colloquium which will be held at five o'clock in class room No. 2 of the Chemistry Building on Wednesday, the 7th March.

The subject introduced for discussion will be—"Debye's Theory of Dielectric Constants and the Polor Molecule."

OPERATIC SOCIETY

There will be an important meeting of the executive officers this afternoon at 5 in Mr. Clapperton's studio, in the Conservatorium of Music. The new constitution will be the main item of business and plans will be laid for the annual meeting.

The annual competition in connection with the Literary and Philosophical Society of the Presbyterian College will take place this evening at 8 in the Morrice Hall. These competitions are for English, readings, French reading and public speaking for each of which a suitable prize is awarded. Anyone interested is cordially invited to attend.

ROWING CLUB

The following applications have been received: D. N. Doherty, Com. I; W. B. Montgomery, Sci. 2.

HOCKEY

Will all Juniors and Intermediates hand in their equipment at the Union immediately.

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A gold fountain pen. Name engraved on barrel. Reward. Will the finder please call UPtown 5697.

LOST

In Arts Building, Woolley's Handbook of English and Composition. Finder kindly leave with Bill Gentleman and oblige.

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M. W. S.
DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

A novelty meeting will be held on Thursday, March 8 at 4 p.m. in the R.V.C. Common Room. The extra nature of this meeting is not disclosed. However it is mysteriously designated as "Hat Afternoon". Refreshments also will be novel. Come and see the fun.

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RED & WHITE REVUE

Box Office at the Union closes at NOON TO DAY.

Student Exchange tickets will not be accepted at His Majesty's on any account.

Notice!

Students and Public

The University Band has prepared a special programme which will be offered to the patrons of the Red and White Revue, from 7.45 till the show begins. Everyone is invited to come early and enjoy the music.